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African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders

Report of the Secretary-General

Summary

In accordance with General Assembly resolution 61/182 of 20 December 2006, the present report describes the operations of the African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, including the substantive programme and activities it has developed to support the countries of the region in the area of crime prevention and criminal justice. The report discusses the governance and management of the Institute, describes the measures taken to initiate and maintain international cooperation and partnerships with other agencies, and indicates further opportunities for funding and support. It also addresses the future of the Institute as a unique regional promoter of socio-economic development through crime prevention initiatives and includes practical measures aimed at ensuring the sustainability of the Institute.

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I. Introduction

1. The present report has been prepared pursuant to General Assembly resolution 61/182 of 20 December 2006. It highlights the activities, operations and funding of the African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders and provides an outline of the Institute's programmes aimed at raising awareness and promoting the efforts of member States to implement the provisions contained in the international conventions relating to crime prevention and criminal justice. The activities of the Institute are intended to promote socio-economic development in the region by focusing on the value and use of available resources in developing effective and practical crime prevention strategies.

2. It is becoming increasingly clear that strategies for combating crime must take into account the fact that many forms of crime transcend geographical barriers, disregarding the mechanisms set up to enforce the law at the local and regional levels. The proliferation of crime entails horrendous consequences and debilitating cost for human life and socio-economic development.

3. The effects of the activities of organized criminal groups on the African continent drain resources that could otherwise be used by States to invest in public services to improve the quality of life of the population. Organized criminal groups severely hamper the crime prevention efforts of the fragile criminal justice systems of Africa by using underhand strategies to corrupt and undermine the judicial and law enforcement systems in Africa, weakening the potential for growth of national investigative capacities and eroding the confidence of the population in institutions, leading to social disharmony and civil conflict.

4. The presence of organized criminal groups and their illicit activities aggravates the frail economic situation of Africa. Due to historically deep-rooted factors, Africa still lacks the trained personnel, infrastructure and economic drive to strengthen crime prevention and criminal justice systems, in particular against organized criminal groups that possess advanced technologies. Strengthening the machinery for quality management of criminal justice and improving the equipment available to law enforcement agencies could yield significant results in the fight against organized crime.

5. Aware of their limitations and of the devastating impact of crime on their national economies, African States are willing to pursue tailored initiatives and programmes, in collaboration with the international community, to give more impetus to fight crime more decisively and to strengthen their criminal justice systems. Initiatives and programmes with a focus on Africa are developed through the Round Table for Africa, a partnership among the Economic and Social Council, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and the Commission of the African Union.[1] At the regional and international levels, Africa is emerging as a partner in crime prevention efforts and is committed to making a significant contribution by implementing the available international strategies to combat crime. Those efforts include ratifying, acceding to and implementing the international conventions. Further, the concept of sharing best practices from each region about

[1] See Economic and Social Council resolution 2006/21 entitled "Implementation of the Programme of Action, 2006-2010, on strengthening the rule of law and the criminal justice systems in Africa", which requested UNODC to support the implementation of the Programme of Action, 2006-2010, in cooperation with all African States, the African Union and the regional organizations, in particular in the context of the New Partnership for Africa's Development.

realistic measures to counter crime, as advocated by the institutes of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme network, has given Africa a platform to demonstrate to the international community the efficacy of its own traditional value system in resolving crime-related problems. The Institute, in accordance with its mandate, is implementing programmes at the national and regional levels and in cooperation with UNODC and other international crime prevention partners.

6. During the period under review, the Institute continued to receive political and technical support from its member States, its Governing Board, the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), the General Assembly, the African Union, UNODC, the institutes of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme network and other interested parties, including the private and civil sectors, academic institutions such as universities, experts and other partners. The support and assistance received, including through partnerships with donor Governments and agencies, have enabled the Institute to offer technical assistance to its member States and to participate in a number of important activities.

7. The main focus of activities of the Institute has continued to be on promoting the incorporation into the national action plans of member States of the provisions of the relevant international instruments in order to strengthen their capacity to fight transnational organized crime. Accordingly, arrangements have been made through a systematic awareness-raising programme to encourage member States to adopt domestic legislation in line with the international instruments. Efforts have also been made to reflect the needs and realities of each country, paying due attention to the use of available local expertise and of other resources in the process of incorporation of international instruments into domestic legislation so as to make it more meaningful, sustainable and usable.

II. Governance and management of the Institute

A. Governing Board

8. Owing to delays in convening the tenth session of the Governing Board of the Institute, an extraordinary session of the Board was held in Kampala on 4 June 2007 for the purpose of discussing strategies to streamline procedures with a view to ensuring that the Board meets more regularly. The following countries attended the meeting: Kenya, Nigeria, Sudan and Uganda. It was decided that the tenth session of the Governing Board would be held in May 2008 in Khartoum, in order to resolve several outstanding issues affecting the operations and smooth functioning of the Institute. The Board elected the representative of Sudan to chair the tenth session of the Board. It called for further commitment from the member States to meet their financial obligations to the Institute and expressed satisfaction that the delay in holding the tenth session of the Governing Board had not prevented the smooth functioning of the Institute. It also reviewed the levels of financial support for the Institute and called for renewed efforts to mobilize resources, including fund-raising missions to capitals and appeals to relevant bodies of the United Nations.

9. Encouraged by the growing level of awareness among member States of their financial obligations to the Institute, as demonstrated by the marked improvement in financial contributions, the Board expressed appreciation to those member States

and called upon others to pay their contributions or to become members of the Institute by signing the documents of accession, thereby widening its base of support. In that regard, the Board made a proposal to appeal to the Secretary-General for his assistance in obtaining an upward revision of the United Nations grant to cover staff salaries and administrative expenses. It was decided that the appeal would be formalized at an appropriate time and in an appropriate forum.

10. The Board urged the Institute to continue its efforts to mobilize funds from member States and other donor communities to support the implementation of its programmed activities.

11. The Board discussed the proposal of the Institute to enter into joint ventures with sister agencies and the private sector. It took note of the schedule of proposed programme activities to be implemented in various regions of Africa and commended the Institute on the initiatives that had been launched to assist African countries in coping with emerging crime trends such as, for example, modernizing its information centre to facilitate the dissemination and exchange of information through the Internet, in particular information on crime data and best practices among member States. The Board pledged itself to offer the Institute the necessary support to make possible consultations with member States in various forums and to foster partnerships with other organizations that enjoyed strong donor support. The Board expressed its appreciation to the Government of Uganda for the generous hospitality given to the Institute.

B. General direction and management

12. The Institute has joined several initiatives to promote joint programmes with various institutions and other partners, including the business community, the media and professional scientific organizations such as laboratories, hospitals and medical centres, agricultural research institutes and associations of practising experts. In all those initiatives, the aim has been to address the issue of crime prevention and to encourage contributions from all sectors of society in order to develop and promote effective and realistic strategies in the fight against crime.

13. The Institute has benefited from the support of the Government of Nigeria, which seconded two volunteers from its Technical Aid Corps to strengthen the staffing of the Information and Documentation Unit of the Institute. The Institute has diversified its contacts through collaboration with bodies such as the National Agency for the Prohibition of Traffic in Persons and Other Related Matters of Nigeria, the Uganda Human Rights Commission and the Uganda National Bureau of Standards, as well as with civil society organizations such as the Association of Professional Engineers of Uganda and the Uganda Law Society. The Institute has also increased collaboration with several professional and sister organizations such as the International Scientific and Professional Advisory Council, the East African Police Chiefs Cooperation Organisation, regional bureaux of Interpol, as well as the UNODC regional office in Nairobi.

III. Substantive programmes and activities

A. Overview

14. Significant efforts have been made to develop common activities that have a direct effect on consolidating collaboration with partner agencies in the area of crime prevention and the administration of criminal justice at the local and international levels, including UNODC, the National Agency for the Prohibition of Traffic in Persons and Other Related Matters, Prison Fellowship Uganda, the Conference of the Eastern and Central African Heads of Correctional Services and the International Centre for Criminal Law Reform and Criminal Justice Policy, Canada.

15. A lack of financial resources has prompted the Institute to concentrate several activities in individual countries on a bilateral and pilot basis. The host country of the Institute has assisted by facilitating the launch of preliminary and initial operations in Uganda by utilizing available resources, with the option of replicating such activities in other countries, using the findings in Uganda as case studies and best practices to be disseminated to member States. The same technique was employed for a project currently being implemented in Nigeria in cooperation with the National Agency for the Prohibition of Traffic in Persons and Other Related Matters. The projects implemented to date have provided an opportunity for the Institute to make contact with a number of institutions that have the potential to mobilize financial resources from sustainable sources, including the resident mission in Kampala of the African Development Bank; the Department of Criminal Justice of North Carolina Central University; the National Association of Blacks in Criminal Justice of the United States of America; the diplomatic corps in Kampala; a number of local professional, civil and private sector organizations; as well as government departments such as the Uganda police, the Uganda prison service, the Directorate of Public Prosecutions and the Uganda Human Rights Commission.

B. Project activities

16. Some activities that could not be implemented in the biennium 2004-2005 have been rescheduled to be implemented in the biennium 2006-2007. Those rescheduled activities are listed below.

1. CyberWatch project

17. The Institute has developed a study, in conjunction with the commercial and banking sectors and tertiary institutions such as universities and colleges, to explore the extent of the effects of emerging Internet scams that pose a new challenge to the legitimate use of that medium, in particular for financial transactions. The African Development Bank is considering co-funding the implementation of the resulting project, which would be piloted in Uganda and replicated in the region and would include information campaigns aimed at potential victims and the establishment of contacts with relevant legislative and law enforcement authorities at the national and regional levels to raise awareness, as well as to identify and prosecute the perpetrators.

2. Evaluation study of alternative dispute resolution in Rwanda

18. The overwhelming numbers of suspects awaiting trial in the post-genocide era in Rwanda have necessitated the use of practical initiatives, which are based on socio-economic realities and respectful of cultural sensitivities. As part of its programme to develop innovative projects meeting the needs of member States with limited criminal justice capacity, the Institute has developed a study to evaluate the effectiveness of the criminal justice system in Rwanda, with particular reference to the traditional system of justice administration, the *gacaca* system. Preliminary contacts have been made with the authorities in Kigali and follow-up negotiations are being pursued with the envoy of Rwanda in Kampala. The findings of the study will be used to support the integration of African traditional value systems in the administration of conventional criminal justice systems. Authorities of neighbouring countries have already expressed an interest in the project. Given its importance for the social rehabilitation and reintegration of offenders, it is expected that international agencies and countries of other regions emerging from ethnic and political tensions will also be interested in the outcome of the study.

3. Transnational trafficking in persons in Nigeria

19. A joint project to curb transnational trafficking in human beings, developed by the Institute together with the Government of Nigeria, was launched in June 2006 with the financial and logistical support of the authorities. The problem of trafficking in human beings is widespread and has devastating consequences in the region. The project offers an opportunity to promote the ratification by other countries in the region of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and its Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children (General Assembly resolution 55/25, annexes I and II, respectively). The project follows a similar project implemented in Uganda and is based on the findings of the Eighth United Nations Survey of Crime Trends and Operations of Criminal Justice Systems, covering the period 2001-2002.

4. Study on trafficking in children in Uganda

20. A study on the emerging trend of trafficking in children in several African countries, including Uganda, has been finalized and the resulting report is ready to be circulated. Efforts are being made to form a coalition against human trafficking, which will focus on raising awareness of trafficking in persons. Contact has been made with the Government of the United States, through its embassy in Kampala, to explore the possibility of funding the coalition initiative. Further efforts to combat the scourge of trafficking in children in Uganda have been strengthened by the First Regional Anti-Human Trafficking Conference in Eastern Africa, sponsored by the East African Police Chiefs Cooperation Organisation in conjunction with the Government of Uganda and the UNODC regional office for East Africa, which was held in Kampala from 19 to 22 June 2007. The Institute has presented a preliminary report on the findings of its study on human trafficking in Uganda and the ramifications for regional and international efforts to combat the scourge of human trafficking.

5. Curbing clandestine immigration to the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya

21. Following a request from the Government of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya for technical assistance to address clandestine immigration, a project proposal was developed. A preliminary consultative mission clarified that the problem of

immigration to the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya is a regional phenomenon, requiring the full participation of neighbouring countries.

6. Factors causing recidivism in Uganda

22. The collaboration of the Institute with the Government of Uganda has led to a number of proposals for national action plans to strengthen the justice system and the administration of correctional services. Following a project on social work in prisons, a new study on the factors causing recidivism is expected to have a cost-effective impact (by reducing prison-management costs) as well as a preventive one. While the maximum capacity of government prisons in Uganda is 9,094 inmates, the population rose to 18,659 in 2005, of whom 40 per cent were recidivists. This seems to reflect the overall situation in the region, causing prison overcrowding and having a negative effect on health conditions in prisons. A training workshop on reconciliation, rehabilitation and reintegration, organized for welfare officers of the Ugandan prison service, was held in May 2006. Thanks to a memorandum of understanding between the Institute and North Carolina Central University of the United States, a team of experts from the United States, led by the University, is scheduled to make an assessment visit to Uganda in October 2007 to assist with modernizing data management systems and improving general systems, administration, follow-up, monitoring and outreach practice, as well as developing strategies to provide technical support to the Ugandan prison service. In a related activity, the Institute, in collaboration with the International Centre for Criminal Law Reform and Criminal Justice Policy of Canada, is scheduled to hold training workshops in September 2007 for the authorities in Kenya, Uganda and Zambia on the application of parole and probation services to ease the problem of prison congestion in Africa. In this type of training, the value and use of social work in prisons is particularly emphasized.

7. Country profile project

23. Crime prevention strategies are benefiting increasingly from the availability and use of reliable criminal statistics. The initiative of the Institute to establish a database on criminal statistics offers the African region, in particular law enforcement and policymaking authorities, a useful tool for the promotion of information exchange and sharing of best practices. The authorities of the region are increasingly willing to respond to the requests and proposals of the Institute for the exchange of statistics and the number of reports providing national statistics and feeding the database is growing. It is hoped that funding will become available to post the statistics online, as that would improve accessibility. The project will advance the capacity of the Institute to participate in international crime prevention programmes as a source of reliable crime statistics from the African region.

8. Crime prevention journal

24. The Institute has developed a project to publish in the form of a journal, on a regular basis, a compilation of research-based reports addressing crime patterns and prevention measures. It is hoped that the journal will provide Governments with information on strategies to fight crime, as well as on crime patterns prevalent in their region and that it will encourage collaboration with publishing houses, authors and resource persons in research-based institutions related to crime prevention and extend the base of contacts for the Institute in the promotion of its activities.

9. Victimization survey

25. An African victimization survey, sponsored by UNODC and coordinated by the Institute, is to be launched in the last quarter of 2007. Data will be collected on the various trends in different crimes affecting Africa. The crimes surveyed will include murder, theft of various sorts, rape, burglary and assault. Based on the findings of the study, relevant mechanisms for intervention and policy at the regional or international level, or both, will be recommended.

10. Effective cooperation between the Institute and its partners

26. It is hoped that, through increased contacts with various institutes for research, the regional bureaux of Interpol, regional police authorities and UNODC, the Institute will succeed in obtaining technical assistance to overcome the difficulties faced by the region in becoming connected to online communication facilities. The Institute is also consolidating its cooperation with the mass media with a view to obtaining publicity and identifying possibilities for joint collaboration with other agencies on issues of common interest. Equipped with online facilities for effective local, regional and international coverage, the media houses have correspondent sections that address crime, human rights and criminal justice issues in their substantive publications; these could be used by the Institute to assist in the dissemination of information and the establishment of partnerships with the private sector.

11. Extradition and mutual legal assistance

27. Efforts are continuing to finalize the extradition and mutual legal assistance project, which is expected to assist in the process of harmonizing legislation and promoting a consensus in the development of regional instruments. A meeting of experts and ministers is planned to discuss the draft convention on mutual legal assistance, for subsequent consideration by the appropriate organ of the African Union, and by the African Union Summit.

12. Criminalistics project

28. Together with the Government of Uganda, the Institute has developed a project to improve the capacity of law enforcement agencies to detect, investigate and streamline the prosecution of crime through the use of available local expertise, equipment and scientific analysis of data in hospitals, universities, research institutions and other agencies. A workshop on the science of criminalistics for professionals was held in Uganda in January 2007; it is intended to replicate the workshop in all the subregions of Africa.

13. Modernization of the information centre of the Institute

29. In order to modernize and widen the scope and usability of the information centre, the Institute has completed the initial process of inputting all references online for wider international accessibility, including recordings of major expert meetings, conferences and visits at which thematic issues in crime prevention and the administration of criminal justice were discussed. It is anticipated that, in the future, some publications may be made available only by subscription as a means of raising income for the Institute.

14. Purchase of computer equipment

30. Using part of the funds received from the assessed financial contributions of member States, the Institute purchased new computer equipment.

15. Production of reports and a newsletter

31. As an ongoing activity, the Institute has continued with the production of reports on the implemented activities. These are disseminated to partner agencies as well as posted online, together with other documents.

IV. International cooperation and partnerships

32. The Institute continues to maintain close cooperation with UNODC and the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme network, whose programmes form an important component of the activities of the Institute in the African region. The Institute has participated in several international sessions that have direct benefits for crime prevention and criminal justice services for Africa.

33. The Institute continues to maintain close cooperation with the African Union and other regional bodies and initiatives such as the New Partnership for Africa's Development, ECA, the East African Community, the Economic Community of West African States, the Southern African Development Community and the Intergovernmental Authority on Development in an effort to promote regional cooperation as an effective approach to removing impediments to crime prevention initiatives. The Institute continued to participate in various meetings and conferences at the subregional, regional and international levels and further explored prospects for cooperation and new partnerships. A number of countries, among them Algeria, Botswana, Gabon, Mali and South Africa, have expressed an interest in acceding to the Statute of the Institute and becoming members.

34. The Institute participated in several regional and international meetings, including the First Regional Anti-Human Trafficking Conference in Eastern Africa, held in Kampala from 19 to 22 June 2007; the sixteenth session of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, held in Vienna from 23 to 27 April 2007;[2] a regional training workshop on anti-corruption for investigators, prosecutors and anti-corruption policymakers in East Africa, held in Nairobi in March 2007; the Conference on Combating Organized Crime, held in Pretoria in March 2007; a conference on the implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption, held in Courmayeur, Italy, in December 2006; an intergovernmental expert group meeting on United Nations Standards and Norms in Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, held in Vienna in November 2006; the eighth annual general meeting of the East African Police Chiefs Cooperation Organisation, held in Kampala in September 2006; the Sixth Annual Colloquium of the International Centre for the Prevention of Crime, held in Canberra in September 2006; the

[2] At the sixteenth session of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, a draft resolution was approved by the Commission, to be brought to the attention of the Economic and Social Council, entitled "International cooperation for the improvement of access to legal aid in criminal justice systems, particularly in Africa", which requests UNODC, subject to extrabudgetary resources and in cooperation with the Institute, to assist member States, upon request, in their efforts to apply the Lilongwe Declaration on Accessing Legal Aid in the Criminal Justice System in Africa.

Intergovernmental Expert Group Meeting on Lessons Learnt from United Nations Congresses on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, held in Bangkok in August 2006; and an expert meeting on review of the Criminal Justice Assessment Toolkit, organized by UNODC and held in Vienna in July 2006.

V. Funding and support

35. The total income of the Institute for the period from January to December 2006 amounted to US$ 826,106.06. The funds were derived from (a) assessed contributions from member States amounting to $525,102.90 (63 per cent); (b) the 2006 portion of the United Nations grant of $147,519.81 (38 per cent) (the appropriation for the 2006-2007 biennium being $380,300); and (c) other income received from rental of the premises and facilities of the Institute, as well as interest on deposits, amounting to $153,599.41 (19 per cent).

36. For the period from January to May 2007, the total resources of the Institute amounted to $225,013.39, consisting of (a) the appropriation received on the outstanding balance of the 2006-2007 United Nations grant ($194,754.32) (the remaining balance, $37,725.87, is only enough to cover two months' salaries, June and July, the remainder having to be covered by the contributions from member States); (b) other income received from the rental of the premises and facilities of the Institute and interest on deposits from January to May 2007 ($30,259.07). There were no receipts from member States during the period.

A. Assessed financial contributions from member States

37. During the reporting period, the Institute was able to collect $525,109.90; this was made possible by payments from the following member States: Ghana ($71,393), Kenya ($44,987.11), Nigeria ($390,961.50), Tanzania ($7,038) and Uganda ($10,723.29). Although the amounts collected from member States in terms of contributions have continued to rise, the outstanding balance in assessed financial contributions of member States remains high. As at 31 May 2007, of the total assessed contributions of $4,644,267 for the period 1989-2007, only $1,797,434 had been received, leaving an outstanding balance of $2,846,833. It should be noted that, during the period 2004-2007, the Governing Board did not convene its usual ordinary sessions to review the status of contributions from member States and therefore did not devise a means of raising the level of collections of outstanding assessed contributions from member States for both current and prior periods. As an extraordinary meeting of the Governing Board was held in early June 2007 and a new Chairman was elected, it is expected that the issue of the contributions of member States will be prioritized.

B. United Nations grant

38. Since the biennium 1992-1993, the Institute has received a grant from the United Nations. The grant for the biennium 2006-2007 was maintained at the same level as the previous grant ($380,300). However, the current grant will cover the payment of only 18 months of the salaries for the core professional posts of Director, Deputy Director, Research Adviser, Training Adviser, Information/Documentation Adviser and Administrative/Finance Officer, instead of

the full 24 months required. The Institute has continued to make up the deficit by using funds from the assessed contributions of member States, if available, or by delaying salary payments when funds were not available.

39. At its extraordinary meeting, the Governing Board revised staff salaries in order to compensate for the impact of inflation and currency fluctuations during the period since the last salary revision, in 1989. Having regard to General Assembly resolution 61/182, in particular operative paragraphs 6 and 7, the Board also took into consideration its previous Assembly resolutions which had called for review of the salaries of the staff of the Institute to bring them into line with those of United Nations staff and to enable the Institute to attract and retain highly skilled and motivated staff. The Board also appealed to the General Assembly to give further consideration to the full adoption of United Nations salary scales by the Institute and to increasing the grant during the present budget year from the current $380,000 to $602,260 in order to cover the 75 per cent salary increase awarded to the staff.

40. The Board expressed its gratitude to the General Assembly and its relevant Committees for the continued financial support provided and was optimistic that the General Assembly would consider the request for additional funding favourably.

VI. Future of the Institute

41. There has been a progressive improvement in the levels of support and facilitation for the Institute to demonstrate its technical capacity to provide mandated services to African countries, which is shown by increased remittances from and enhanced collaboration with member States and partners. The main sources of income available to the Institute are (a) assessed financial contributions received, (b) grant from the United Nations and (c) interest and other income.

A. United Nations grant

42. Whereas there has been a significant increase in the levels of payment of member States' financial contributions to the Institute, the United Nations grant has remained constant at a biennial figure of $380,000. Efforts to review that support have been made, with several approaches having been made to the relevant organs of the United Nations since 2003, on the grounds of the increased demand for technical assistance from the Institute and the continued impact of economic inflation and currency rates. Despite the improvement in remittances from member States, most countries in Africa are facing economic hardship that undermines their capacity to provide for the Institute adequately. In recognition of this fact, the Governing Board of the Institute has made a special appeal to the Secretary-General, to consider favourably the resolution for mobilizing support from the United Nations regular budget, in particular in view of General Assembly resolution 61/182.

B. Assessed contributions from member States

43. The Institute has a scheduled programme of regional projects to be implemented for the benefit of all African countries as an additional measure to mobilize support and enhance cooperation. The Governing Board has expressed its commitment to mobilizing support by means of a number of practical measures,

including missions to African capitals to mobilize resources, diplomatic missions to international meetings, as well as requests for endorsement of the Institute's proposals by civil society organizations and professional bodies that are donor-supported and operate in various countries. The process of accession to the Institute by several States is also progressing and is expected to broaden the membership base and, consequently, donor support. Through the Governing Board, the Institute has made proposals to some African countries to consider the possibility of seconding their national experts to the Institute to strengthen its delivery of services by increased staffing and on the basis of a special cost-saving arrangement for the Institute.

44. The Governing Board has devised special measures to solicit higher levels of compliance by African countries by approaching the donor community with a set of proposals to be delivered within the framework of the United Nations, such as through the Group of African States and United Nations bodies such as the General Assembly and the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice. Those proposals are (a) to make a special appeal to member States to pay their assessed contributions; (b) to call upon member States to open opportunities for collaboration on joint projects among their specialized bodies, civil society organizations and the Institute; (c) to streamline contacts and the exchange of information aimed at improving mutual cooperation with various institutions at the national and international levels.

C. Other income

45. The Institute has received a number of proposals from professional and specialized bodies for collaboration on joint projects. The Institute is keen to collaborate with such organizations and is in the process of finalizing a number of memorandums of understanding in that respect. Most of the proceeds will be used to carry out activities of various subprogrammes of the Institute.

VII. Conclusion

46. The practical measures enumerated above have been proposed pursuant to General Assembly resolution 61/182 (operative paragraphs 3, 4 and 5), which reiterated the need to strengthen further the capacity of the Institute to support national mechanisms for crime prevention and criminal justice in African countries; urged the States members of the Institute to make every possible effort to meet their obligations to the Institute; and called upon member States and non-governmental organizations to continue adopting concrete practical measures to support the Institute in the development of the requisite capacity and to implement its programmes and activities aimed at strengthening crime prevention and criminal justice systems in Africa.

47. The Institute will continue to demonstrate its capacity to deliver mandated services to its member States. New impetus to that end has come from the initiatives of the Governing Board and from agreements with UNODC, the host country, the African Union and other bilateral arrangements. The secretariat of the Institute continues to count on that support in order to implement its current and future programmes and serve Africa more meaningfully in the area of crime prevention and in order to further strengthen the efforts of all African countries in the field of the administration of criminal justice.